The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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U-BOATS' TOLL WILL INCREASE, ADMIRAL AVERS

Saalwaechter Says January Record Presages Rising Losses in Foe's Shipping

HELD AS ALARMING FACTOR

Not Only Large Number of Hostile Shipping But Warships Sunk Survey Reveals

Special

BERLIN, February 4.—The remarkable successes scored by German submarines in their attacks on enemy convoys in the month of January have demonstrated to the enemy that he must reckon with rising losses in the future, was the comment made by Admiral General Alfred Saalwaechter today. He said that according to the German High Command's latest monthly survey the enemy lost in January, 31 merchantmen totalling 249,000 tons and suffered heavy damage to many more, a considerable percentage of those presumably likewise lost.

The rising tendency of shipping losses appears to be giving considerable anxiety to the enemy who evidently fears further intensification of German submarine activity, the Admiral General said. The tonnage built by the enemy in January might have exceeded the tonnage of ships lost but it is true that anti-Axis naval specialists deemed it necessary to warn the Americans and British time and time again that the rising tendency of anti-Axis shipping losses must be regarded as one of the most alarming factors in the general war situation, he declared.

Enemy Lost 30 Destroyers

Admiral General Saalwaechter continued, "The enemy not only lost a large number of merchantmen in January. He also lost a very large number of destroyers and other escort vessels. The loss of about 30 destroyers in the month of January must be regarded as a rather serious matter by the enemy. It is rather unlikely that the enemy's warship construction program provides for the construction of 30 destroyers in the course of a single month. If the enemy decides to build more destroyers to replace the recent heavy losses in this category of ships, he must first build new shipyards, since existing shipyards are hardly able to meet his growing requirements of various types of vessels."

Pointing out that the sinking of 30 enemy destroyers in the one month of January indicates that that the German submarines are now able to defend themselves effectively against the attacks of enemy destroyers, the Admiral General said that enemy destroyers pursuing German submarines now were running risks far greater than those of the pursued submarines. He declared that the German submarines were now also able to defend themselves effectively against planes.

"The fact must be taken into consideration moreover, that anti-Axis landing operations are requiring far greater tonnage than had originally been calculated by the enemy", he stated, adding, "this applies particularly to the maintenance and supply traffic to the various fronts. The anti-Axis landing operations at Anzio and Nettuno have so far resulted in the loss of at least 100,000 tons of anti-Axis shipping, since anti-Axis troop and supply transports have been effectively attacked again and again by German bombers.

Good Beginning

Continuing, the Admiral General declared that the month of February began extremely well, with a German torpedo plane attack on anti-Axis convoys destined for southern Italy. The German planes scored hits on an enemy cruiser and seven merchantmen, totalling 52,000 tons.

German motor torpedo boats also continue to inflict heavy losses on enemy ships along the British coast, the Admiral General said. In a recent action, these boats attacked a British convoy right off the British coast and sank 12,500 tons and immediately after that 5,500 tons without any loss to them.

The Admiral General said that the enemy's attempts to hinder the German supply traffic in the Aegean Sea, where all the important islands are firmly held by the Germans, had failed completely or accomplished only insignificant results.

Two Enemy Bombers Attempting to Raid Wewak Are Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 5.—Imperial Japanese Forces shot down two enemy B 24 bomber planes at Wewak, New Guinea Island, on the morning of February 3. At about 9 a.m., a total of 96 foe raiders, consisting of B-24's, P-38's and P-47's, attempted to attack our airfield at Wewak. Promptly intercepting them, the Japanese Forces shot down two B-24's and repelled all the others. In this battle our side lost five planes, which were either damaged or set ablaze.

TIME FAVORS REICH, SAYS DR. GOEBBELS

Wars Develop Contrary to General Expectations, He Writes in Das Reich

Domei

BERLIN, February 3.—The further development of this war is discussed by Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels in the latest issue of Das Reich. Most wars, Dr. Goebbels explains, developed contrary to all expectations leading to results which could never have been expected beforehand although, in the long run, they were full of meaning. A number of faulty calculations had been made in this war also by public world opinion.

Most of these observers, Dr. Goebbels explained, did not master the ability to judge correctly on the ground of the material potential and moral preparedness. That explains why almost all prophesies made by the enemy regarding Germany, have been contradicted by events.

"We are always able to employ tremendous energy in the most critical moments which the enemy did not want to have true and therefore did not include in his calculations, namely the energy of a nation fighting for its existence," Dr. Goebbels stressed. The enemy camp is a kind of military and political concubinage, he said. It was unanimous only in fighting Germany and with this factor all the enemies of Germany constituted an important power. However, Dr. Goebbels pointed out, to a large extent they were outbalancing each other.

Time Favors Germany

"This paralysation of the enemy's strength," Dr Goebbels continues, "results from the logic of events without Germany having to do anything toward it. Time is working for us in this matter." Never before had any war in history claimed all abilities and energies of the peoples involved as this one. The development of the morale, especially in Germany, within the past few months was certainly a "unique miracle." It was quite negligible that Germany's enemies could not understand this because there was scarcely any precedence for it in history. The assault on the morale of the German people by means of air attacks had failed completely, and it was inevitable, Dr. Goebbels emphasized, that after such a failure matters would change for Germany.

"This may happen," the Minister explained, "if the enemy does not reach his objective by means of the invasion which he is planning. This invasion has been drafted in a way that it must either succeed or fail, and thus it will lead to a total change in the general war situation."

The enemy side undoubtedly knew that too, he pointed out, for in the dramatic hours when the fate of a nation is at stake one quick movement may decide the destiny of the country. If this decision was taken at the right moment the country would be saved, else it was lost.

The coming invasion would probably take place in an area which would be within the reach of Germany and would thus permit the employment of Germany's operative reserves to the fullest extent thus offering the best chance of spoiling the enemy's plans.

"Thus we are firmly convinced," Dr. Goebbels declared in conclusion "that the German command will prove itself the master of this historical task. The sureness of our conduct of war not only depends on the sureness of our efficiency and ability but also on our sureness of faith in ourselves. If the German people and its leaders are subjected to the last test they will weather it. We ourselves are free from any apprehension and we are fighting for the oppressed world."

JAPANESE HIT FOE FIERCELY IN MARSHALLS

Dauntless Courage and Stamina Shown by Our Officers and Men on Islands

MANY PLANES ARE DOWNED

Attack Was Planned in Mid-November—Our Men Determined to Crush the Enemy

The dauntless courage and stamina of our officers and men guarding the Marshall Islands in their battles against a numerically superior foe were revealed in full to the anxiously awaiting 100,000,000 people of Japan in an Imperial Headquarters' communique on Saturday.

The enemy plan to invade the Marshall Islands was taken in hand in mid-November last year with the campaign against the Gilbert Islands and to the accompaniment of brave utterances by the political and strategic leaders of the enemy Powers. Since the enemy landings on Tarawa and Makin Islands in the Gilbert group, they strengthened these bases and launched a persistent campaign against Maloelap, Kuezyerin and Mille Islands in the Marshall archipelago. Meanwhile, on December 5, they sent a powerful task force to the waters east of the Marshall Islands in preparation for a new offensive on Japanese positions. Especially with the turn of the year, they markedly intensified their air raids with B-25's, B-24's and other types of heavy bombers, so that by January 26 a total of 345 planes had made attacks.

Considering their preparations complete, the Americans, early on the morning of January 30, began their offensive against the Marshalls with a powerful task force built up around aircraft-carriers and battleships and a land-based air force. Simultaneously they opened gunfire, aerial bombardment and rifle-fire against the islands of Ruot, Kuezyerin, Wo je, Maloelap and Brown, turning the area at once into a scene of terrific battle.

The fierce and desperate enemy attack continued into the next day and night and on the morning of February 1 enemy units landed on Kuezyerin and Ruot under cover of the ships guns and air-bombings. Both the Japanese Navy Air Force and Army and Navy garrison forces gave battle to the attackers in the spirit of "do or die" or "killing on sight." Coordination among all the varied units was perfect. Thus during the three days between January 30 and February 1, the defenders shot down 52 enemy planes, damaged 24, sank two destroyers and set on fire one cruiser and one destroyer.

Especially in the southern area of Kuezyerin Island the Army and Navy garrison units suddenly effected a bayonet charge and came to close quarters with the enemy landing force, thereby beating back the attackers.

The fighting morale of our officers and men of the garrison forces is higher than ever and their determination to hold their positions is equal to every adversity. But the enemy force is desperately hurling unit after unit at the Marshall Islands in an endeavor to secure a bridgehead in these parts, regardless of the frightful toll. The war in the Pacific has entered a truly decisive phase. A golden opportunity for crushing the enemy at one blow has arrived.

Foe Sacrifice Heavy

The nearer the enemy approaches our vital stronghold, the heavier will be his sacrifices, and this is patent from the results of the series of naval and aerial combats in the Bougainville Islands area, says Domei in commenting on the current war situation in the Marshalls.

Since August, 1942, the news agency recalls, the enemy has been advancing north from the Solomons in a desperate attempt to break through the chain of key Japanese bases between the Bismarck Group and New Guinea, and today an aerial war of a ferocity unknown in war annals is being staged day and night over Rabaul. The stalwart Japanese defenders of Rabaul have been giving their adversary blow after blow, each with an unerring hand, so much so that the foe's plane losses

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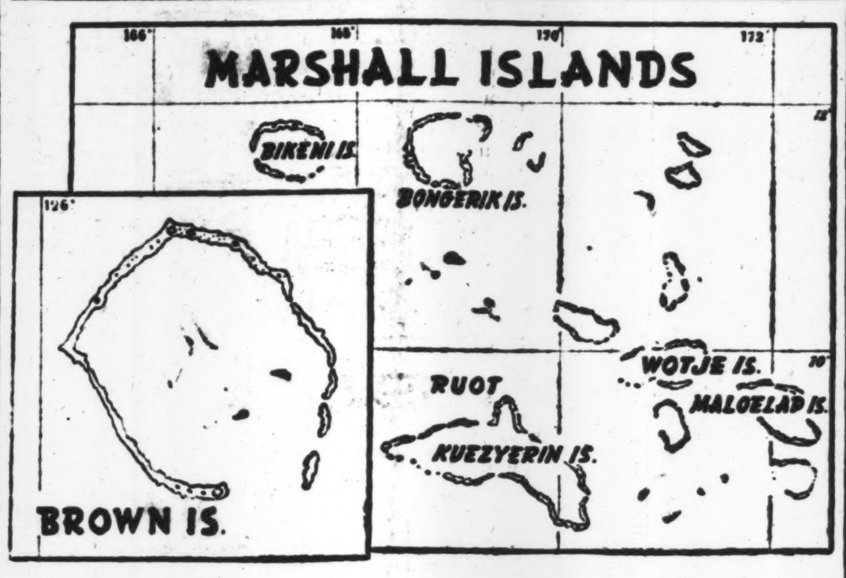
Scene of Terrific Battle



The Marshall Islands have been the scene of terrific battles since January 30 when the enemy, who had planned an attack in mid-November, suddenly attacked. The dauntless and courageous Japanese Forces are battling them tooth and nail.

WAR BEING WAGED ALONG WIDE SECTOR

Reassuring Results Obtained Thus Far—Titanic Struggle Is Continuing

In correspondence with the new offensive launched by the enemy under the Nimitz plan on the morning of January 30 against the Marshall Islands, the enemy air attacks on Rabaul in the Solomons area intensified to white heat and during the three days between January 29 and 31 the offensive by air markedly increased in frequency and volume, as if to give support to the drive against the Marshalls.

Thus the vast Pacific area comprising New Guinea, New Britain and the Marshalls has turned into a theater of truly decisive warfare. The Imperial Headquarters communique of Saturday gave the details of the heroic struggle of our Garrison Forces in the Marshalls and the reassuring results obtained so far and at the same time made known the futility of enemy agitations against the iron wall of defense at Rabaul and the costliness in blood of the adventure to which the enemy warmongers are committed.

During only three days since January 29, the enemy air-raided Rabaul five times with a total of 732 planes, continuing the incessant attacks conducted since January 26. Before the perfectly coordinated three-dimensional counter-attacks delivered by the Japanese, however, the enemy lost 126 planes shot down.

On the morning of January 29, the Americans conducted two raids with a total of 257 planes, including 19 Consolidated B-24's, 48 carrier-borne bombers and 190 Lockheed P-38, Vought-Sikorsky F4U and Grumman F-6F fighters. The Japanese by gunfire and machine-gunfire by land and air shot down in short order three B-24's, nine carrier-borne bombers, 22 F-4-U's, three F-6-F's and two other planes of an unknown type, 39 machines all told.

The following morning, the enemy again attacked in two waves with a total of 291 planes, including 18 B-24's, 165 P-38's, F.4-U's and F.6-F's, 28 North American B-25 bombers and 80 Grumman T-B-F

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ISLANDERS' HATRED FOR YANKS IS BARED

Natives of Marshalls Imbued With Burning Fighting Spirit —Isles Described

The native inhabitants of the Marshalls have a burning hatred of America and no few of them have already laid down their lives on the New Guinea front, said Teiichi Domoto, Director of the Internal Affairs Department of the South Seas Government, on Saturday when he gave a description of Kuezyerin and Ruot Islands, according to Domei.

Mr. Domoto visited both of these islands for the last time in November last year. "No longer indulging in dancing, the islanders have now turned diligent tillers of the soil," he declared.

Mr. Domoto's description of the recent conditions in the Marshall Group is substantially as follows:

"The Marshall Group is made up of small flat coral reefs none of which rise more than 20 feet above sea level. The highest spot on Kuezyerin Island does not rise over 15 feet above sea level at full tide. About four miles in circumference, Kuezyerin is the largest island in the Group. All the islands are barren and destitute of resources, save for vegetables for the islanders and Japanese residents.

"There were public schools for the islanders and national schools for Japanese children. The public schools are closed and education to the native children is given in the open air. The Japanese schools are also closed.

"Most of the Japanese residents evacuated around the time of the outbreak of the war. At the time of my visit in November, there was a handful of Japanese on official duties.

"The native populace of the Marshalls are burning with hatred of America. No few of the islanders of Kuezyerin have already sacrificed their lives on the New Guinea front.

"You do not see the native dance now. The islanders have turned diligent tillers of the soil. They are imbued with such fighting spirit that I am confident they will not allow one enemy soldier to invade their land."

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, February 6, 1944

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Enemy Counter-Offensive

NIPPON SANGYO—According to an Imperial Headquarters announcement, the enemy has assaulted the Marshall Islands with a powerful task force built around aircraft carriers and battleships and with units of land-based aircraft. The announcement has revealed that the enemy landed on Kuezyerin and Ruot on February 1, and that the Japanese Army and Navy garrisons there are fighting furiously and holding the defense sectors. In the Rabaul area the number of enemy planes coming over on the three days of January 29, 30 and 31 reached 727. The battle results scored in this area too during this period were not small.

The recent enemy counter-offensive can be regarded as a continuation of base-propelling, which the Hawaii and Midway-based American Pacific fleet under Admiral Nimitz attempted and succeeded in the Gilberts, carried out in coordination with the continuous attacks against Rabaul and New Guinea. The enemy counter-offensive routes, however, are not limited to the above-mentioned two. Among the other operations are those directed from the Aleutians, the guerrilla-like counter-offensive of the reinforced American air force in China, those aimed at the recapture of Burma with land and sea units in India under Admiral Mountbatten, and the sea operations against the resource areas of the Southern Regions.

We, however, have a powerful Army and Navy and we believe firmly that the rash counter-offensive, which the enemy has started in frenzied haste because he fears giving time to Japan, will be devastatingly dealt with.

KIYOSE URGES ENTIRE NATION IN WAR EFFORT

Veteran M.P. Makes Stirring Speech in Support of Sure-Victory Resolution

1944 HELD DECISIVE YEAR

National Solidification of Public's Zeal to Serve Will Result in Infinite Might

Declaring that there exists no distinction in Japan between the front line and the home front, Dr. Ichiro Kiyose, veteran parliamentarian from Hyogo Prefecture, in a stirring speech on Saturday afternoon told the Imperial Diet that every Japanese must concentrate his efforts on the annihilation of the stubborn enemies, America and Britain, in this year which he characterized as "the year of our sure victory."

Dr. Kiyose's speech, coming in the wake of the Imperial Headquarters' announcement earlier the same day on the grim fighting going on in the Marshalls Islands, caused a profound impression on his colleagues, whose uppermost thought was of contributing his share in the prosecution of the war, on which depends the rise or fall of the nation. The speech was in explanation of the resolution of unfailing victory presented by Representative Dr. Yonezo Maeda, of Tokyo, and 104 other sponsors.

Declaring that the Japanese people, every one of them, are filled with the desire to serve the State, Dr. Kiyose said, "such zeal, if nationally consolidated, will display infinite might."

Dr. Kiyose's speech follows:

"'Since the morning of January 30, powerful enemy units came attacking the Marshall Islands. Imperial Army and Navy Units in the said area intercepted and attacked them, and are now engaged in furious fighting.'

"Such was the Imperial Headquarters communique issued on the afternoon of January 31. Every one knows that the Marshall Group is a Japanese territory. With what anxiety the nation has watched the progress of the fighting! The progress was announced this morning. We are filled with unbounded gratitude for the loyalty and gallantry of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Momentous Situation

"Grim duels are still in progress at Rabaul, on New Britain Island and in New Guinea day and night. Fighting on the Burma and other fronts, too, has reached a fever pitch. The war is raging near us. The situation is really momentous. The destiny of our Empire is at stake. At such a momentous juncture, the nation, instead of being affected by local fluctuations in the war situation, should remain cool-headed, plan carefully and mobilize the total national strength at the right moment.

"In his policy statement recently, Prime Minister Tojo showed us the essentials to the prosecution of the war. They are (1) to seek out the enemy while he is in his fretful mood and blast his foolhardy counter-offensive, (2) to bolster our fighting strength phenomenally and perfect preparedness for a long war and (3) backed by such preparedness to change to the offensive and force the enemy to his knees.

"The course of events during the intervening half a month has shown that the Prime Minister's injunctions are appropriate. The Prime Minister in the course of his speech also clarified the keynote of the administrative policies to be pursued on the basis of those essentials. The keynote consists in (1) a phenomenal expansion in the output of aircraft and other war needs, (2) the bolstering of national labor service, (3) the augmenting of land and marine traffic capacity, (4) the guarantee of food supply and (5) the enforcement of wartime discipline in civil service.

"We are wholly in agreement with the Prime Minister's views and the administrative policies he has enunciated. In fact, we are eager to extend magnanimous support to his views and policies. How, then, are those policies to be translated into action?

"In the first place, laws and ordinance will be promulgated. In the second place, appropriations will have to be provided. Granted the necessary appropriations, the poli-

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Two Enemy Gunboats Damaged Near Akyab By Japanese Air Units

Domei

RANGOON, February 5.—Imperial Japanese Air Units attacked a group of enemy gunboats which appeared near Ramley Island, south of Akyab, at 11:30 a.m. on February 3. Scoring a near hit, the Japanese Units damaged two enemy gunboats of the 600-ton class. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

JAPANESE AIR FORCE SUPERIOR OVER FOE

Confident of Beating Yankees In Aerial Combats in South Pacific, Says P.I. Paper

Domei

MANILA, February 4.—Emphasizing that Japan is fully prepared to meet the American challenge for supremacy of the air over the Pacific, the Taliba, leading Tagalog journal here, declared, "Cold-blooded analysis proves beyond doubt that the aerial showdown now raging in the South Pacific can only be unfavorable to Americans."

The journal said that deduction from the three factors of fuel, airplanes and manpower tips the scale decidedly in favor of the Japanese.

It pointed out that firstly, in the matter of fuel, Japan has secured oil fields in Sumatra and Borneo which are almost intact, while the production of synthetic oil is progressing by leaps and bounds. Secondly, Japan has a limitless supply of raw materials for the production of airplanes such as light metals, natural rubber alloys and lumber, whereas the United States is suffering greatly from lack of rubber, with the production of synthetic rubber unable to meet the demand. Thirdly, it has been proven beyond doubt that Japanese pilots are among the first class airmen of the world, while Japanese youths by the thousands are enthusiastically heeding the call to colors.

The Taliba emphasized on the other hand that huge American losses in personnel are necessitating the dispatch of green ill-trained rookies.

Reiterating that Japan is fully and adequately prepared to meet America's challenge, the paper declared, "Japan is confident of her strength and ability to blast the United States from the air over the Pacific and stands unperturbed in the face of a boastful American challenge."

COMMISSIONERS CHOSEN BY LAUREL FOR PROVINCES

Paulino Gullas Appointed for Visayas and Santos for Mindanao and Sulu

Domei

MANILA, February 4.—The appointment of Paulino Gullas of Cebu Province as Commissioner for Visayas and Major-General Paulino Santos as Commissioner for Mindanao and Sulu with the rank and salary of vice-ministers of the State was announced by the Malacanan today.

The announcement was made simultaneously with the promulgation by President Jose P. Laurel of the ordinance creating the posts of commissioners for Visayas, Mindanao and Sulu.

The commissioners shall exercise general supervision and administrative control over governments of provinces, cities and municipalities situated in their respective districts and, at the same time, perform such duties and functions as may be assigned to them by the President of the Republic or any minister of the State.

Mr. Gullas is a well-known lawyer and has served several terms in the Lower House of the former Philippine legislature. He served as judge prior to his election to the first National Assembly of the Philippine Republic.

Mr. Santos holds the distinction of being the first Chief-of-Staff of the former Philippine Army with the rank of major-general. He was also director of prisons for many years. Prior to his present appointment Mr. Santos was Administrator of the Koronadal Valley Colony in Cotabato Province where he converted forests into one of the richest agricultural regions in the Philippines.

DIET APPROVAL OF ALL 32 BILLS ENDS BUSINESS

Virtual Recess Entered by Lower House Saturday; Peers to Adjourn Monday

VICTORY PLEDGE ADOPTED

Tojo Reiterates Conviction of Triumph of Justice, in Reply To M.P.'s Resolution

All the 32 legislative bills presented by the Government passed the Diet Saturday, when the House of Peers at its plenary session approved five bills and the House of Representatives three bills.

Completing zealous and wholehearted labors to live up to the expectations of the people as a legislative body worthy of a warring nation, the House of Representatives went into a state of virtual recess Saturday, while the House of Peers will follow suit on Monday.

Reiterating his conviction of the triumph of justice, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo on Saturday assured the nation that the Government would leave no stone unturned for the further exaltation of the burning loyalty of the people.

The assurance was given in response to the sure-victory resolution unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives at its plenary session on Saturday.

A stenographic record of Prime Minister Tojo's vigorous response follows:

Hails Resolution

"The sure-victory resolution just approved with complete unanimity in this chamber is most invigorating. As you know, the war situation is increasing in intensity and not only our Empire but Greater East Asia stands at the cross-roads of rise and fall.

"The sole and supreme task before us 100,000,000 people at this momentous juncture is to throw our total strength into winning victory, convinced of the triumph of justice. The Government, on its part, is determined to take steps which will enable national strength to be concentrated in the most effective way on the bolstering of fighting power.

"To achieve this end, the Government is resolved to leave no stone unturned for the further exaltation of the surging loyalty of the people. The Government will do what should be done and effect reforms where reforms are called for. This, of course, is a task the fulfilment of which will depend to a large extent on you gentlemen, and I solicit even more positive cooperation on your part in the future.

"The burning resolve of you gentlemen who represent the people to fight on is a source of infinite invigoration to the Government at this time of national crisis. The ultimate issue of the war hinges solely on the unity of the people. I reiterate the Government's inflexible resolve, in cooperation with the people, to concentrate the total national strength on the enhancement of fighting power, crush our enemies, the United States and Britain and thereby set at ease the August mind of His Majesty the Emperor."

Upper Chamber Passes Bills

The upper chamber met at 1:20 p.m. Saturday in a plenary session and passed six items requiring the Diet's consent and successively brought up and passed three legislative bills on increased taxation and the Dai Nippon Educational Association and two other bills including the Wartime Special Damage Insurance Bill.

The Settlement of Accounts Committee and the various subcommittees of the House of Peers Budget Committee met at 10 a.m. and continued deliberations on the bills still before them.

The plenary session of the House of Representatives met at 1:07 p.m. The agenda was changed to permit the Unfailing Victory Resolution, presented by Representative Yonezo Maeda and 103 other members, to be brought up. Representative Ichiro Kiyose, Hyogo, explained the purport of the resolution and declared that the opportunity was now here to respond to the call of the nation. Reflecting the momentous situation in the Marshalls area, the assembly manifested unusual tension and the whole House stood to carry the resolution amid a storm of applause.

Taking up the business of the day, the chairman of the committee on

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U.S. OFFICIALS MUM ON MOSCOW'S PLAN

American Papers Bitterly Flay Idea of Autonomy for 16 Soviet Republics

Special

LISBON, February 4.—While official quarters in Washington were watching closely but maintaining a noncommittal attitude regarding the Soviet Union's new move in giving autonomy to its 16 republics, the majority of the American newspapers continued to attack the Soviet Union, according to reports received here.

President Roosevelt, when asked to comment on the Soviet action at today's press conference said that he had "no comment" because he did not know anything about it and because he had learned from long experience that when he did not know anything about a situation it was always wise to reserve comment.

The New York Newspaper, PM., which has been consistently sympathetic with the Soviet Union, carried a signed editorial accusing the Soviet Union of "diplomatic meddling in power politics which will not settle any grievances however just". PM opined that the Soviets chose a decentralization plan possibly because they are trying to prove to the British and American Governments that they can cause trouble and create problems for us if they wish to". PM expressed fear that the Soviet action "will only embitter relations between the great Powers in the most fateful period in the world's history".

The World Telegram described the attempt by Britain and the Soviet Union to get more votes for themselves in war settlements and any international organization as "dangerous as it is shortsighted," adding that it would cause disunity among the anti-Axis nations and that "it may revive the balance of power system to prevent effective world organization."

Columnists David Lawrence of the New York Sun and Walter Lippmann of the New York Herald Tribune, however, took the opposite stand, supporting the Soviet Union. Lawrence said that it would be a means "of preventing a one-man action in Moscow from endangering the peace of the whole world formation" and that "the 16 republics can well represent a forward step in progress" toward an effective international organization for the post-war world.

Lippmann, dismissing the "amateurish objection" of the Soviet Union asking for 16 votes in any post-war international organization, approved the Soviet constitutional reform because "the vast Russian power—if it became decentralized into a federation of national republics—would be more complex, therefore more cumbersome, and therefore a more comfortable system to deal with."

Taking a more realistic view, Columnist Samuel Grafton asked if the intention behind the new Soviet move were not conciliatory, adding, "Surely it is no surprise to us that Russia wants these territories (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and old Poland). She has said so often enough." Columnist Johannes Steel advanced the theory that the constitutional reform was intended as a counterpoint to the invitation recently made by Prime Minister Jan Smuts of the Union of South Africa to the smaller democracies of western Europe to band together with Britain.

Japanese Hit Foe Fiercely In Marshalls

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in the month of January alone numbered 858.

Racking his brains the enemy had been scheming a thrust into our Inner South Seas from his base in the Gilbert Group in mid-Pacific. The foe has now started out to put that scheme into action. On January 30, a powerful enemy task force built up around aircraft carriers and battleships bombed and bombarded Ruot, Kuezyerin, Wotje, Maloelap, Brown and other islands in the Marshall Group. On February 1, part of the enemy force landed on Kuezyerin and Ruot Islands.

The enemy has now plunged into the Western Pacific with all his might. The Western Pacific is our life-line, our first line of defense. There is no doubt that the enemy will meet with stiff counter-attacks by our first line Units. The nearer the enemy approaches our vital strongholds, the greater will be his sacrifices, as witness the outcome of the series of sea and air battles in the Bougainville Island area.

Italy Ousts Badoglioans

Domei

ROME, February 3.—The Italian Foreign Ministry today ordered the dismissal of all Italian ambassadors, ministers and secretaries who had supported the Badoglio regime.

Imperial Grant From Privy Purse Given To Japanese Seamen's Relief Association

His Majesty the Emperor, learning of the great contribution made by the Nippon Seamen's Relief and Protection Association toward the development of the Empire's marine transportation through improving the welfare of seamen and their families, was pleased to grant on Saturday a sum of money out of the Privy Purse to the association by way of encouragement to the cause.

Transportation and Communications Minister Yoshiaki Hatta presented himself at the Imperial Household Department at 9:30 a.m. the same day and received the Imperial grant from Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira. He left, deeply awed at the thought of the concern shown by His Imperial Majesty over sea-transportation.

Minister Hatta made the following remarks for publication:

"The Imperial thoughts are with the seamen who are making a heroic struggle to maintain communication on sea at the sacrifice of their lives and also with the families of deceased seamen as well as the families of those in service.

"I am filled with awe at the thought that an Imperial grant has just been made to the Nippon Seamen's Relief and Protection Association. I want to transmit the Imperial will to the seamen and their families and all who are interested.

"I feel certain that the seamen and others concerned will feel uplifted by this display of Imperial attention and strengthen their determination to guard our sea lanes with vigor and courage."

Kiyose Urges Entire Nation In War Effort

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cies will be left in the hands of the Administration.

"The point must not be lost sight of, however, that laws, appropriations and administration are not sufficient. In ordinary times, they might be sufficient. In wartime, they alone are no guarantee for the vigorous execution of national policies. There must be three additional factors, namely, spirit, vitality and the zeal of the people to contribute toward the execution of national policies.

"The Japanese people, every one of them, are replete with the desire to serve the State. This desire or the zeal of the people, if united, will develop far greater strength than it will if left to exist in scattered units. Such zeal, if nationally consolidated, will display infinite might. In the present serious situation, the political consciousness of the people should not be restricted. Instead, it should be united and given full play.

"The most urgent of the tasks before us today is a speedy increase in aircraft production. We are greatly reassured to learn from the authorities that a program is afoot for turning out several times as many aircraft as last year. On the realization of this program hinges the rise or fall of the Empire. What, then, is the motive power for the carrying out of the program? It lies in the conviction of victory on the part of factory workers, producers and the people at large and their strong desire to further the national policies. This desire must be congealed if our national policies are to be expedited. The resolution just adopted has this very object in view.

"It is by the massing of national strength that we can accelerate shipbuilding, bolster traffic capacity and increase the output of coal.

Urges Output Quota Setup

"Regarding the augmenting of agricultural output, a production quota system would be most advisable. A quota system based on the war-prosecuting zeal of the farming populace would be sure to result in a greatly increased output.

"As for the regulating of the people's livelihood, anti-espionage and air defense work, the limited police force is utterly inadequate to produce the desired results. Only by a unified national movement can these activities be successfully carried on. This is particularly true of the task of deepening war-consciousness on the part of the people.

"It will be recalled that, in August 1940, a movement for a new domestic structure arose. The China Affair was three years old then. The situation in Europe foretold the outbreak of a world war. All the existing political parties were dissolved in favor of a movement for the unification of the people's political power. The establishment of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in October of the same year marked the completion of the first stage of that movement.

"In the few years that have passed since then, great pains have been taken in all quarters for the consolidation of national strength. Several reforms have been undertaken. But the result still leaves much to be desired. For instance, the desire of many young people to serve is yet to be given ample outlet.

"The enemy says this year is the year of decisive war. We believe that this year is the year of our sure victory. Roars of cannon and noises of explosion on the first line have not reached our ears, but they are heard by us in our mind. The war objective of the enemy is in the usurpation of territories and enslaving East Asia. The enemy's ambition on the Pacific is persistent and vicious. However severely it is smashed, the enemy is making frantic efforts to tide over the crisis on the strength of his abundant material power, regardless of his sacrifices.

"How to cope with the situation is quite clear. That is to push the enemy back with a superior strength. That the spirit and technique of our fighting forces are doubly stronger than those of the enemy needs no emphasis. Materials are sum and substance of the fighting strength. Especially airplanes and ships count. In short, there is no factor other than the increase and strengthening of production to meet the present situation. There exists no distinction in Japan between the front line and the home front. Factories are battlefields. The home front is the front line. We are in political circles, but from now on we should lay aside our pens and shelf our books and then should work hard with sweat on our brows at the front line. We must absorb ourselves in the activities of producing even one airplane, one lump of coal, one grain of rice and barley. All our efforts thus must be concentrated on the annihilation of the stubborn enemies, America and Britain, thereby answering the expectations of the gracious Imperial Wish to complete Greater East Asia based on ethical principles."

JAVA ATTAINS TOTAL SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD

Island Already Making Strong Efforts to Ship Surplus to Other Regions

Java has not only become self-sufficient in food but is making efforts to supply its surplus products to other regions, according to Yutaka Kubota, president of the Oryokko (Yalu) Hydro-Electric Power Company in Chosen, who came back to Fukuoka Friday from his three month trip through Java and Sumatra. He said:

"How to supply surplus foodstuff products to other regions of Greater East Asia is a problem that will have to be solved by Java which has realized complete self-sufficiency. Manufacturing plants necessary for the prosecution of war are being built one after another.

"In Sumatra hydro-electric power stations are also being built. They are expected to be completed by about the middle of next year. Factories interested in the manufacture of various articles utilizing water power are scheduled to be constructed.

"Native inhabitants of Java and Sumatra are reliable and their volunteer corps promise to produce worthy army officers."

FILIPINO INDUSTRIALISTS HAIL CREDIT EXTENSION

Farmers Also Welcome Revival Of System by Bank Leading To Improved Economic Life

Domei

MANILA, February 4.—Filipino farmers and industrialists are taking advantage of the reopening and revival of credit extension facilities by the agricultural industrial bank with numerous inquiries being received by the bank from both groups.

It is revealed that small Filipino industrialists engaged in the manufacture of foodstuffs, chemical products and other necessities are the most interested group. In the meantime farmers in the provinces are already being extended new loans by bank branches and agencies in the respective provinces.

The interest of the citizens reflects the improved economic conditions prevailing in the independent Philippines and the desire of the Filipinos to expand into hitherto unexplored fields as industrialists as well as unlimited confidence of the citizens in the future of their country.

Italian Board Is Moved

Domei

BERLIN, February 4.—The Italian Board of Trade and the Foreign Exchange Board which were recently established in lieu of the former Finance Ministry by the Fascist Government have removed from Rome to Brescia, according to a Rome dispatch.

CONGRESS GETS BILL TO REGISTER WOMEN

Affecting All Americans Between 18 and 50 to Cope With Manpower Dearth

Special

LISBON, February 4.—Reflecting the ever increasing shortage of manpower in the United States, Warren R. Austin, Republican Senator of Vermont and James W. Wadsworth, Republican Representative of New York, introduced to the Senate and House of Representatives respectively a bill providing for the registration of all women between the ages of 18 and 50, it is reported from Washington.

Due to the lack of workers, the bill would register all these women just as all American men are forced to register at present.

Labor Shortage Acute

Special

BERLIN, February 4.—Describing the further aggravation of the acute labor shortage problem in the United States due to the increasing demands for recruits in the armed forces, increased strikes and the high absenteeism prevalent among the factory workers, the Militaerisch Correspondenz aus Deutschland (German Military News) writes that the U.S. Government may be forced to resort to some radical solution.

A complete solution to the problems of American war economy necessitates the most favorable employment and distribution of available manpower, the German News writes. The present harassing manpower problem was created by not only the insufficient authority of the competent authorities and the deadlock between the employers and employees, but is likewise due to the growing demands for recruits by the armed forces. Due to increasing draftings for the armed forces, which now amount to 300.000 to 350.000 men per month, difficulties in the American labor market have become still more aggravated during the past nine months.

Continuing, it says, in April 1943, according to a computation of the U.S. Department of Commerce, the labor offered in the market was 1,600,000 persons below the figure for the same month a year ago. The available male workers numbered only 36,500,000 in April of 1943, compared with 39,800,000 in April of 1942. Although during the same period the number of female workers increased from 13,900,000 to 15,600,000, the increased mobilization of women was unable to solve the problem, either in qualitative or quantitative respect.

48-Hour Week

As early as February 1943, the report continues, the President of the United States saw himself compelled, therefore, to introduce by official decree the 48-hour week for industrial branches as well as for the lumber, metal-alloy, and steel industries.

At the same time, Roosevelt prohibited any changes of working places in order to alleviate the increasing threat to particularly endangered industrial branches, and the removal of workers to locations where better wages were being paid.

In spite of this, the charge-over into new jobs continues to be very high and thereby considerably impairs the efficiency of the industries. The same negative effects are caused by the still rather high absenteeism, that is, by unexcused staying away from their jobs.

However, the Government little succeeded in doing away with this absenteeism by appeals and threats of punishment, as it did in completely suppressing the strikes. Strikes represent now as before a serious danger which persistently, like the sword of Damocles, hamper and damage the United States arms production.

As will be recalled, the Government admittedly succeeded in settling the big strike in the American coal mining, which broke out in the spring of 1943, by bringing about an agreement between the mine owners and the miners' unions. This, however, did not end all the strikes. Subsequently, further strikes took place in Alabama and Indiana. In Alabama, 20,000 workers went on strike, and in Indiana 3,500. This necessitated certain restrictions in American steel production. About the middle of October, the Tennessee Iron Works announced that it saw itself compelled to put out four blast furnaces and produce correspondingly less steel, while another plant had to close temporarily all its blast furnaces due to the lack of coal.

Ickes Becomes Desperate

In view of the revival of the strike movement, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, felt induced to voice his apprehension in a letter to the Chairman of the National War Labor Board, that a new general strike of all the miners might break out unless the old conflict between workers and mine-owners was ended before the end of October by the conclusion of a new working agreement. Behind these words stands the realization of the various serious consequences for the entire United States armament economy which a new general strike movement would inevitably entail.

Generally speaking, the labor employment situation had become so aggravated in September that the introduction of compulsory national service was seriously contemplated. In view of the elections scheduled to take place in 1944, however, Bernard M. Baruch, chief adviser of the Chairman of the Office of War Mobilization, drew up a plan that tries to avoid compulsory labor service through a reorganization of the curtailment of civilian labor employment.

The German Military/News report expressed the opinion that the near future will show whether the country could actually do without compulsory national service. At any rate, it added, the labor authorities in the United States now have to contend with so many unsolved questions that they cannot but resort to a radical solution. Otherwise, the expansion of the United States armed forces on the scale that is deemed necessary must be discouraged, or register even less production of armaments.

War Being Waged On Huge Pacific Sector

(Continued from Page 1)

carrier-borne bombers. At once giving battle, the Japanese defenders shot down five B-24's, two P-38's, 37 F-4-U's, three F-6-F's and 16 T-B-F's, 63 planes all told.

Apparently the enemy "didn't have enough", for the very next morning a large mixed formation of 184 bombers and fighters, attempted to raid Rabaul, including 19 B-24's, 15 P-38's, 70 carrier-borne bombers of unknown type and 80 fighters of unknown type. The garrison units at Rabaul again went into terrific action and shot down eight carrier-borne bombers and six fighters, which either crashed in flames or exploded in mid-air.

In the three-day course of fighting, the Japanese lost five planes on January 29, one on January 30 and two on January 11, a total of eight precious sacrifices. Compared with the 126 enemy planes brought down, however, the number is quite insignificant and maintains the tradition of one Japanese being a match for 10-20 Americans or British.

In one month since January 1 some 3,215 enemy planes attacked Rabaul, only to suffer the appalling loss of 856 planes, or about 26 per cent, shot down, against the Japanese loss of only 64. The following are the statistics compiled by Domei:

	Came attacking	Shot down	Our planes not yet returned
January 1	70	9	0
" 2	40	10	3
" 3	30	11	2
" 4	22	18	3
" 6	40	8	2
" 7	234	34	2
" 9	150	52	2
" 12	80	4	1
" 14	160	99	3
" 17	200	102	0
" 18	110	5	2
" 20	180	43	0
" 22	170	62	2
" 23	360	63	13
" 24	80	24	0
" 26	200	67	6
" 27	150	34	6
" 28	210	95	9
" 29	257	39	5
" 30	290	63	1
" 31	180	14	2
Total	3.215	856	64

Islam Holidays Decreed

Domei

MACASSAR, February 4.—An official bulletin issued today designated the Mohammedan Christian holidays as official holidays for the native officials of this religion, who are working for the Japanese Naval Administration in the Southern Regions.

JAVA WILL SOLIDIFY DEFENSE STRUCTURE

Council Also Decides to Boost Food Production; Handicraft Industry Is Encouraged

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 4.—After completing deliberations and passing many vital bills and proposals aimed at consolidating the defensive structure and expansion of foodstuffs production, the second session of the Central Administrative Council adjourned at 11:40 a.m. Friday.

This meeting completed all its scheduled business during the five days beginning January 30. The Council this morning unanimously approved the proposal, which was submitted by the fifth sub-committee under which native farmers will voluntarily offer unhulled rice to the administration and assist in the distribution of rice.

Another major bill passed by the Council included consolidation of the civil defense with native inhabitants acting in conjunction with the Japanese Garrisons and the Java Volunteer Corps.

Other bills concerned with consolidating anti-espionage measures urged the public to be on guard against leakage of valuable information. Vigilance against spies in factories and shops, was encouraged under this bill.

The Council also passed measures calling for the expansion and completion of the civilian air defense structure.

Relative to the expansion of the foodstuff output, the Council encouraged the cultivation of wastelands by employing superior seeds, and the enhancement of agricultural technique and fertilizer as well as the extermination of noxious insects.

The Council also encouraged the handicraft industry to increase its activities.

Moreover, it strongly urged the need of strengthening national solidarity based chiefly on neighborhood associations.

Council Approves Proposals

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 4.—A number of proposals submitted by the councillors were approved unanimously at the second session of the Java Central Administrative Council which held its plenary meetings on the afternoon of February 2 and also yesterday morning.

Three proposals, which were passed on February 2, comprised suggestions regarding the complete extermination of malaria epidemic, the establishment of a new Foodstuff Research Institute and to further develop the household industry.

The proposal approved at the second day meeting suggested means for improving the collection and distribution of foodstuffs.

Diet Approval Of All 32 Bills Ends Business

(Continued From Page 1)

Labor Annuities Act Amendment Bill reported on the findings of the committee and Representative Mitsu Kono spoke in favor of its adoption. The bill was duly passed. Next to to come up was the Agriculture and Forestry Central Treasury Act Amendment Bill, which was also passed. Thus the House of Representatives completed its labors for the current session and went into a virtual recess.

The Settlement of Accounts and Petition Committees met at 10 a.m. The former continued interpellations on affairs connected with the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry and for the last time discussed questions relating to the stabilization of national life, including foodstuffs and clothing.

U.S. SOLONS OPPOSE PACT

Resentment Grows Against Treaty With Mexico on River Waters

Special

LISBON, February 4.—Opposition was growing today in the American Senate against the treaty signed between the United States and Mexico covering the conservation, distribution and use of the waters of the Rio Grande, Tiajuana and Colorado Rivers, according to information from Washington. Voicing violent resentment against the pact, Sheridan Downey, Democrat, of California indicated that he would fight its ratification, expressing fear that the pact would result in the diversion into Mexico of the waters of the Colorado which are needed in southern California. The State Department had hoped that the treaty would be a "major step" in the settlement of disputes with Mexico.

Kishi on Way Here

Chief of Information, Iichi Kishi, of the Japanese Embassy in Nanking, left Shanghai on Friday and after arriving in Fukuoka via the air route headed for Tokyo to confer with the central Government on official business.

Friendship Dinner Held

A Friendship Dinner Party arranged by the Japan branch of the German National Socialist Party was held at the Imperial Hotel Friday evening in order to cement further the friendship between Japan and Germany.

EXHORTS MALAIAN WOMEN

Taiping School Teacher Contributes Article to Local Paper

Domei

TAIPING, February 4.—As an indication of the awakening of the Malaian women, a Taiping school teacher, Miss Ooi Sicklian, in a contribution to the local paper urged her sisters to cast aside their unprogressive traditional aloofness and shoulder responsibilities along with their menfolk for the successful building of Greater East Asia.

She wrote, "Every woman must realize that there is war, and whatever work they do now whether in war industries, in growing food crops, in offices or restaurants, it means they are releasing men for defense duties or for more essential services. The Medical Auxiliary Corps calls for young and energetic people, and women are best suited for such work."

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New Guinea: Manokwari, Wewak, Madang, Alexis Haven.
Others: Hongkong, Bombay, London, New York.

Correspondents in the principal cities and towns throughout the world.

JAPANESE FORTIFY KAVIENG STRONGLY

Tropical City in New Ireland Converted Into Impregnable Stronghold

By TATSUO ARAO
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—Equipped with trench-mortars and searchlights against enemy maneuvers, Kavieng in New Ireland whose beautiful landscape can be well likened to that of Okitsu on the Tokaido Road in Japan, has been converted into an impregnable, fortified city.

This city which is now being defended by the Japanese Army and Navy Forces stationed there, is the back entrance to the South Pacific, while Rabaul, New Britain Island, is the front entrance to the South Seas. With the increase of enemy counter-offensives in the New Ireland area, Kavieng has become a target of enemy aerial operations. A large scale raid on Kavieng was conducted by the enemy sometime in the latter part of December last year. Again on New Year's Day 100 enemy planes appeared over the city and the aerial attack continued for three days.

This beautiful city of bright colors is abundant in tortoises and fireflies, and is fragrant with the aroma of papaya and lemon trees. Wide, white coral-reef highways are canopied with thick green foliage, and the thoroughfares are lined with tall, tropical trees. The gardens of red-roofed houses are shadowed by papaya and lemon trees and are decked with white blossoms. The shores of this island are constantly lapped by rippling waters. The air is clear and soothing, and fresh water is available everywhere. It is a virtual dreamland far removed from a world full of worries and grim realities. The serene beauty of the night with fireflies flashing here and there amid the thick undergrowth, is beyond descripiton. The fireflies of this island do not fly around but stick to tree branches. When they glow in the darkness of the night they resemble small electric lights.

Charm of Fireflies

Commander XX once said, "Fireflies must have their own commander, for when the one on the top branch emits a light, all those on the lower branches instantly follow his example. When they all glow at once, they make one think of music in the air." Truly, as the Commander remarked, the glimmer of these fireflies in the dark can be likened to scales on a musical score.

Tortoise-shells are produced abundantly in Kavieng, while the coastal waters are rich in bonitos. Furthermore, the bay is inhabited by numerous crocodiles which are often caught by Kanaka boys and presented to the Japanese Forces.

Since the landing of the Japanese Forces on the island, this city so blessed with natural beauty, has been fortified with numerous pillboxes and airfields where trench-mortars and searchlights have been set. On the streets Japanese soldiers, seamen, and airmen can be seen hurrying along on their respective missions, while automobiles loaded to capacity are see speeding from place to place.

Conducting night attacks with one or two planes the enemy first launched nerve warfare in the Kavieng area in October and November of last year. Then in December he started large-scale bombings by mobilizing numerous planes in broad daylight. With the advent of the new year, the enemy's counter-offensive assumed serious proportions. However, in contrast to their pompous appearance, the enemy planes dropped bombs wantonly on marshes and into the sea, seldom hitting the airfield. Whenever they were answered by Japanese anti-aircraft fire, they immediately took flight.

Once when attacked by some 80 enemy planes, a Japanese destroyer put up a strong resistance in close collaboration with the anti-aircraft units, and successfully repulsed them in no time. On that occasion the captain of the vessel, though wounded in both legs, continued to issue orders until the ship was out of danger.

Equipped with numerically inferior aircraft, the Japanese Forces are now engaging the enemy in violent and devastating operations. Imbued with unparalleled loyalty, bravery and valor, the Japanese warriors at Kavieng are daily tightening the defense of this city.

Animals Also Starve in India

Special

LISBON, February 4.—Not only human beings but animals are also starving in India, according to a report from New Delhi. The report said that an emaciated temple elephant today delivered to the district administrator of Ahmedabad a written petition requesting the Government to place fodder at the disposal of temple elephants. The request is believed to have been written by a priest in protest for having to feed an elephant when millions of his countrymen are starving.

American Depravity Shown During Race Riot

This amazing photograph shows a "white" American slapping a Negro in the face as two policemen hold the Negro and look on calmly. It was taken during the race riots in Detroit last year, the worst race riots in the United States since 1919. The Negroes in America who were told that the United States is fighting the present war to bring about racial equality throughout the world, are learning the bitter truth that the Americans have not changed since the Civil War. When three Negroes were up-graded to the assembly line in the Packard Factory in Detroit last year, 20,000 "white" workers walked out. Trouble brewed and broke out into a riot. White Americans slugged, clubbed, gouged, stoned, kicked, stabbed and shot the Negroes. Fifteen Negroes were shot dead by the city police.

CHENNAULT DIVIDES 14TH AIR FORCE

Yanks to Train Chinese Airmen In United States' Aviation Schools

The American air force in China is in the process of reorganization, according to Domei.

As has already been reported, a mixed American and Chinese air corps was created some time ago. Another reform has just been introduced into the force, according to a United Press dispatch from Chungking dated January 24.

The U.S. 14th Air Force under the command of Major-General Claire Chennault was reorganized under date of January 24. The dispatch says that the corps was split and one part divided into two units a change which would enable the corps to meet the needs of the war situation on the Chinese continent.

One unit is under the command of Colonel Clinton and it will operate chiefly in the middle and eastern regions of South China. The other unit is commanded by Colonel Kennedy and its mission is to make raids outside China, in French-Indo-China, Thailand, or Burma.

As a result of the change the main body of the 14th air force, under the direct command of Chennault, will devote its attention to the carrying out of raids against the Japanese mainland.

The present reorganization may be considered as an indication that U.S. is seriously thinking of attacking not only the Japanese mainland but all localities where the Rising Sun flag is flying.

Yanks to Train Chinese

How eager America is to strengthen its air force in China will be seen from the amount of attention it is paying to the training of Chinese airmen.

At the moment there are nearly 2,000 Chinese airmen being trained under American officers. When they have finished the first course at Chientao they will be sent to America or India, or Ili where they will receive the second course of training. Only those with ability will be sent to America. Their expenses while in U.S. will be borne by the American Government out of funds made available to China under the Lease-Lend Act. They will enter aviation schools run by the American army and stay there for a month. It is said that America intends to train 1,500 Chinese airmen a year.

RUBBER PRICES DECIDED

Malai Increases Buying Quotations For Various Grades

Domei

SHONAN, February 4.—Increase in the purchasing prices of third and lower grades of rubber to be effective from February 1, was announced by the Malai Military Administration.

According to this announcement, the buying price of third-grade rubber sheets has been increased from 14 to 18 cents, while those of fourth and fifth-grade sheets has been fixed at 16 and 14 cents respectively, compared with the previous prices of 11 and eight cents.

It was also announced that authorized factories will purchase the surplus dry latex from producers for conversion into rubber sheets.

Hall of Constitution and Bamboo Organ Made Historical Markers by Philippines

Domei

MANILA, February 4.—Two historical markers, one for the Hall of Constitution and the other for the Las Pinas bamboo organ, will shortly be installed by the Philippine Historical Committee headed by the Director of the National Library, Eulogio Rodriguez. It is understood that plates are made of narra (native hardwood).

The marker for the Constitution Hall will be placed in the Metropolitan Water Works Building, where the historical Constitution of the Republic was drafted last year. The legend inscribed on the marker reads "In this Hall, the Constitution of the Philippine Republic was drafted by the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence under the presidency of Jose P. Laurel after deliberating from June 23 to September 4 in 1943."

The bamboo organ in Las Pinas for which the other plate is intended was reconstructed in 1942 through the initiative of Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa with the cooperation of the Philippine Executive Commission and the Archbishop of Manila.

It is recalled that the bamboo organ which is the only one of its kind in existence in the world was built by Father Diego Cera during the years between 1818 and 1822 and has long been neglected under the former American regime.

Basis of China's New Culture

(Continued From Page 4)

an abstractly rational State.

Just as many idealistic States formed from the days of Greece down to the French Revolution were simply idealistic States and not realistic States, the Three Principles of the People contained many unrealistic defects. This comes of the fact that these Principles constitute rational requirements, and not moral requirements based on the sentiment of the realistic Chinese people.

The code of morality handed down in China from ancient times was disregarded by many Chinese as if it had become a historical relic of no value, and they thought it imperative for China to attain the same state of development, mental and material, as advanced Western countries by following the path they had trod.

The Anglo-American program of the domination of the world is, however, exposed to severe criticisms at present and stands in need of a radical revision. In fact, Japan, together with her allies, is now fighting to emancipate the world from the Anglo-American yoke of domination.

Gain Proper Place

What Dr. Sun Yat-sen sincerely desired was to see East Asia resume its proper status. He earnestly hoped that China would gain its proper place in Asia with its prosperity closely linked to the prosperity of Asia as a whole.

The Three Principles of the People must develop as the world progresses. As a matter of fact, they have undergone frequent revisions. Instead of sticking rigidly to whatever word he spoke, as though it represented Gospel truth, his principles must be properly amended in the light of the actualities of the situation, so that his fundamental ideal may be kept alive and put into practise.

The loss of the moral standard is causing China the greatest mental anguish at present. Anglo-American utilitarian ideas affected the mentality of the Chinese people as disastrously as Anglo-American technique and capital sapped the Chinese vitality. China must return to her old code of morality without delay.

There can be no true regeneration for China so long as her people think of the racial union within her own boundaries or the Asiatic union within the whole region of Greater East Asia in terms of self-interest. It is impossible to believe that China who was a country of virtues should be lacking in the moral spirit. The regenerated Nanking Government and the people under its rule are actually cooperating vigorously with Japan for the common object of crushing America and Britain, firmly resolved to share life and death with this country in the struggle.

New China who now figures as one of the builders of a new order must possess a national spirit based on morality. She has now realized her cherished desire of attaining the status of a perfect independent State, and for her to act up to her avowal to live or die with Japan, she must shape her course faithfully to her moral principle.

The moral spirit is essential for her to perfect her political organization as a strong member of the common prosperity region, for the operation of controlled economy for the enhancement of the fighting strength and for the development of new national morals as well as for the banishment of ideas of the Anglo-American school and for the elimination of all traces of liberal economy. China's new culture will thus be clothed with new glory, free from the old tendency of self-contempt and the delusive idea of slavish worship of Anglo-American culture. Then, the necessary Western art and culture can be judiciously selected and absorbed, as was done in Japan, without fear of collision with the art and culture characteristic of China. They will be adopted, not as things Western, but as things to be developed as China's own.

BUDDHIST PRAYERS TO END

81 Priests to Conclude 100-Day Supplication for Crushing Foe

A consecutive 100-day prayer for the annihilation of the enemy and the victory of the Imperial Japanese Forces, offered by a group of 81 Buddhist priests, will come to an end on February 10, when these fervent priests will leave the head temple of the Nichiren sect of Buddhism, the Hokkekyo, for their home. These Buddhist priests from various temples in Japan have been absorbed in fervent prayers in the Hall of Asceticism in the temple compound since November 1 last year. During the mid-winter they soaked themselves in cold water and frantically prayed for the annihilation of the enemy. These ascetics under the leadership of the Reverend Keishun Hamada, 70, will be greeted by their devout believers on the day of the consummation.

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VITAL TASK AWAITS AMBASSADOR VARGAS

Duty Is to Assure P.I. Freedom Through Closer Cooperation With Japan

By B. P. JAVIER
Special to the Nippon Times

Another forward step has been taken in the march toward a united and unified East Asia. Another link has been firmly welded in the chain of goodwill and wholehearted collaboration between the nations of this region.

This latest of developments in East Asiatic relations is the establishment of the Philippine Embassy in Tokyo. Occurring at a time when the totality of the 1,000,000,000 Asiatics, including the 18,000,000 Filipinos, are prosecuting with unrelenting zeal the twin objectives of destruction to the enemy and construction within their borders, this further evidence of regional unity augurs well for the nations in this part of the world.

Jorge B. Vargas, the first Philippine envoy to Japan, is indeed the happiest choice for the vital position he occupies. His record of service as Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission under the former Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines is a worthy chapter in the annals of unstinted collaboration with Japan in the creation of a new order in his country. At a time of stress and uncertainty, when the Philippines was faced with manifold problems relative to the institution of a new regime, he accepted the challenge of the times and showed his people the path they should tread to a new life, a new hope.

In his capacity as head of his people before the advent of independence, he proved to be a man of talent, tact and courage. These merits he will undoubtedly bring with him to his new post. That his people have unflinching trust in his capacities is amply demonstrated by their picking him to handle their overseas relations with the leader nation of East Asia.

To the Government and people of Japan, Ambassador Vargas is doubly welcome at a time when there is need for the intensification of the ties of amity and understanding between his country and Japan. In the past, he was known as an exponent of closer relations between Oriental nations, particularly through the medium of athletic competition. Today, he is the responsible representative of his Government with full powers to link his country with Japan in every field of activity.

However, out of the motley of objectives which the new Ambassador is sure to be confronted with, one goal stands out in bold relief: to strive to maintain Philippine independence through closer liaison with Japan in the latter's prosecution of the current war.

Ambassador Vargas knows intimately that out of the ashes of this war sprang the new Philippines. After centuries of futile struggle against Western dominators, it obtained her freedom from an Oriental neighbor. In this respect the Philippines has this war to be thankful for.

From a long-range view of the matter, however, it becomes evident that the perpetuation of this new-found independence is contingent upon the outcome of this war. This is where arises the iron-clad logic of continued and consistent collaboration that the Philippines is extending to Japan in the prosecution of her sacred aims in this war. Just in what respect the Philippines can do her bit to safeguard its independent status is the main responsibility of her first ambassador to Japan.

Bound by the two-fold motives of necessity and spontaneous gratitude toward Japan, the Philippines is endeavoring to perform her share of responsibility in the formation of the new order in Greater East Asia. Her ties of alliance with Japan at the outset of her independent existence have been extended and now she is cooperating with her neighbor nations on the basis of the epoch-making Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, in which she took an active part. Mutual respect, active collaboration along vital lines of endeavor for common benefit, the delineation of a program of primary objectives—these enunciations of the historic Assembly are being adhered to in the workings of the independent Government of the Philippines.

In Manila President Jose P. Laurel is making significant progress in this direction. It is the highest hope of all parties concerned that Ambassador Vargas will likewise fulfill his end of the task at Tokyo.

Laurel Creates Committee

Domei

MANILA, February 4.—President Jose P. Laurel has created within his office an Economic Affairs Committee and appointed its members. This new committee will function as an advisory organ for the President and contribute to the prosecution of the governmental policies by investigating into various internal economic problems.

MUSLIM STUDENTS FORM WELFARE SERVICE CORPS

Recruited From Arab Community in Shonan to Give Voluntary Service

Domei

SHONAN, February 4.—Muslim students from the Arab community here have grouped themselves into a body which will be known as the Shonan Muslim Students' Welfare Service Corps, it was announced today.

Members of the Corps will perform voluntary labor service whenever required. They will represent students drawn from all Islamic religious teaching centers of the island who voluntarily offer their services. Kathi Haji Ali, its director, together with head-masters of various Islamic schools will act as advisers to the body.

Meanwhile, Arabians in Shonan are also aiding in the countrywide drive to make Malai self-sufficient in foodstuffs. This movement was emphasized by Ma Alkaff, president of the Shonan Arabian Welfare Association, in a comment at the opening of the Association farm at upper Serangoon.

Mr. Alkaff, who is also an Arab representative on the Consultative Board, paid tribute to the encouragement and support given by the Japanese authorities who rendered valuable help to the Arab Association when the idea of the establishment of a farm for members of the Arabian community was first discussed.

He declared, "This is the first time that Arabs here are taking to agriculture. At present, a fairly large number of my people have changed their occupations and have taken up farming. With an equally large number engaged in war industries, it can be said that the Arabian community is cooperating to their fullest extant with the Malai Military Administration."

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1944

The Diet's Resolution

"Be it resolved that in view of the seriousness of the war situation on which hinges the destiny of the Empire, we, the hundred million people of Japan, will consolidate and throw our total strength into the crushing of our enemies, the United States and Britain."

This resolution, passed unanimously by the House of Representatives on Saturday, epitomizes the accomplishments of the 84th Session of the Imperial Diet. The manifold activities of this Diet, the various administrative addresses, the interpellations and explanations, the enactment of thirty-two legislative bills, were in a sense but routine means to an end. The end was the consolidation of the total national strength to bring about the crushing of the enemies of the Empire. The passing of this climaxing resolution demonstrates that the Diet well realized its vital mission and that its constant consciousness of its goal will ensure its successful attainment.

Not only does this resolution reflect the determination and effectiveness of the Diet alone, however. This body, as representative of the nation at large, reflects the attitude of the rank and file of the nation's citizenry. This resolution is, therefore, a solemn resolve of the entire nation, and as such, it demonstrates the complete unity and indomitable will of the Japanese nation.

But if the Diet reflects the attitude of the nation at large, the nation at large also is influenced by and reacts to the actions of the Diet. Hence in a reciprocating circle, this Diet resolution will spur the nation to new heights of endeavor. It may well presage the spread of a great movement which will sweep over the whole country. United and determined as the nation has always been, such a movement will prove that even greater and heretofore undreamed of heights of unity and determination can still be attained. It will be a striking demonstration of how, far from weakening from the war, the longer the war continues the stronger grows the spirit of the people of Japan.

The work of the Diet, and particularly its culminating resolution of Saturday, therefore adds one more proof to the overwhelmingly voluminous evidence of the invincible firmness of the Japanese nation.

Going the Way of All Flesh

The feeble protests which Britain has been raising from time to time over the continual hacking away of her territorial and economic rights within her own empire and elsewhere by the United States demonstrate the present abject helplessness of the empire on which once the sun was never supposed to set. Exhausted and weakened from nearly five years of an all-out costly war, Britain today is finding herself becoming more and more an easy prey to America's unprincipled imperialistic designs.

Only last month, Britain saw the last important vestige of her financial control over Latin America swept away by the United States. With the severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers by the Argentine Government, the British people saw their vast investments in Argentina slip under the dark, brooding shadows of the towering Northern Colossus. The anguish of the British people in this hour of humiliating setback, at their utter inability to raise a finger in protest against the arbitrary action of the United States, is nowhere more painfully reflected than in the admission of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who was compelled to represent as a British diplomatic triumph the inevitable liquidation of more than 800,000,000 pounds of British investments in Latin America. What is this but a Dunkirk from the Western Hemisphere!

Not only that, the British Government has been a prostrate spectator as the grasping hands of the United States reached out itchingly toward the Mediterranean area and as far as Western Asia. Already in Iran, the United States has spread out a vast net which will soon be extended to cover all the other countries in the Middle East. A recent issue of the London Economist reveals that the United States has renewed her oil contracts with the Anglo-Persian Oil Corporation and acquired more than 100,000 square miles of oil concessions. A more recent New York Times dispatch discloses the ambitious scheme of the American imperialists to build a long oil pipe line extending from the Persian Gulf to the ports on the Mediterranean Sea—a project which would cost more than several hundred million dollars.

Nor is Britain's influence being eclipsed in these regions alone. She is feeling more and more the heavy hands of the United States even on her dominions and colonies in the British Commonwealth. In India, the United States has already increased her voice in the affairs of that country by stationing an expeditionary force there. Toward Australia and New Zealand, the American Government has adopted a strong-arm policy, particularly in regard to the reallocation of sovereignty over some of the islands in the South Pacific. And toward Canada, which recently has been openly pushing her claims to the numerous islands in the Arctic region that would form excellent air bases in the post-war period for civilian air service, the United States did not so much as answer. She leered in frigid silence at this presumption to her authority. At any rate, the American Government let it be known indirectly that Canada's assertions of ownership to these islands would be rejected.

Such is the tragic predicament of Britain which cannot demand the respect of her ally for her own dominions. Although Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, in his speech at Toronto recently called for increased unity within the British Commonwealth of Nations to remedy the alarming weakness of the Empire, the fundamental cause lies not there but in Britain's mistaken alliance with the United States. Not even Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts' proposal that Britain take under her wing a federation of "small democracies" in Western Europe which would "bring up the standard of its power more nearly to the level of Russia and the United States" can stave off the eventual crumbling of the British Empire. Britain's fate is the inevitable fate of all nations which have sold their birthright for mercenary American assistance; she must go the way of all flesh.

Repose of Sages

The repose of the Sage is not what the world calls repose. His repose is the result of his mental attitude. All creation could not disturb his equilibrium: hence his repose. When water is still, it is like a mirror, reflecting the beard and the eyebrows. It gives the accuracy of the water-level, and the philosopher makes it his model. And if water thus derives lucidity from stillness, how much more the faculties of the mind! The mind of the Sage, being in repose, becomes the mirror of the universe, the speculum of all creation.—Selections from the Philosophy of Chuang Tzu.

A Year Ago Today

February 6, 1943

Powerful units of the Imperial Air Force made successive raids on a portion of New Guinea and fierce aerial combats were staged all day long. Japanese Air Units also ranged over Port Darwin and staged an encounter with a squadron of anti-Axis fighter planes.

* * *

The United States House of Representatives approved the bill for suspending the purchase of silver by the Treasury Department at its plenary session today. The bill prohibits the spending in the 1943-44 fiscal year of the fund given to the Treasury Department for the purchase of silver under the Silver Purchase Law.

* * *

United States officials are making frantic efforts to conceal the truth about the Battle off Rennel Island. In reply to questions asked at a press interview, Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox merely replied that, "In the recent battle in the Solomons, indications are that both the American and Japanese forces suffered slight casualties," and cleverly evaded the announcement of the actual losses inflicted on the American navy.

* * *

Though the Brazilian Government formally decided to join the anti-Axis alliance treaty at its Cabinet session held today, Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha explained that the decision did not mean Brazil's war declaration against Japan.

* * *

The growing scarcity of food in Calcutta which mainly affects the industrial population of the city, has prompted the authorities to take exceptional measures. A census of the industrial workers in the city has been ordered with a view to drawing up a plan for providing them, at least, with the bare necessities of life. At the same time, the government of the province of Orissa has instructed all refugees from Calcutta to leave the province without delay and return home.

* * *

Danger of an imminent collapse of the Cuban sugar industry as a result of the decrease in U.S. demands was foreshadowed in a report submitted to President Fulgencio Batista by representatives of the Cuban sugar industry. The United States, it was explained, intended placing orders for Cuban sugar this year amounting to only 2,800,000 tons at an estimated value of $150,000,000, whereas U.S. orders last year totalled 4,000,000 tons, valued at $251,000,000.

Basis of China's New Culture

Moral Spirit Is Essential Factor in Banishing Ideas of Anglo-American School

By SHUNJI NAKAI
(From the Keikoku)

Thanks to the ethically-conceived measures which Japan has adopted, China has attained the status of an independent State, pure and simple. The Chungking administration is still eking out its existence in an outlying region, it is true, but it is superfluous to say that the Nanking Government and the people under its rule constitute the head and front of New China. Nor is it necessary to point out that the task which New China is called upon to perform is very great and weighty.

Having declared war upon America and Britain, China must make it her first duty to cooperate closely with Japan to win the War of Greater East Asia and must, to this end, exert herself to the utmost to enhance her fighting strength. Everything in China, be it political, economic, or military, must be reorganized to meet the supreme and imperative requirement of winning the war in close collaboration with Japan. This is, indeed, the only way along which the culture of New China can be hoped to advance. Now that the need of reorganizing the ideas of the Chinese people is keenly felt, the responsibility of New China in the field of culture must be said to be very heavy.

Boasted Brilliant Civilization

China is one of the countries which boasted a brilliant spiritual civilization in very ancient times, but after the 19th century, the series of encroachments it suffered at the hands of Western Powers brought one political crisis after another with the inevitable result that its culture also suffered disastrously.

At the time of Marco Polo's visit in the 13th century, China was still a country which was in a position to give without fear of being deprived of anything she possessed. Marco Polo was the man who contributed greatly toward promoting contact between China and the West and his visit was full of significance not only for China but for the East as a whole. The Western technical art at the time was not, however, of a nature such as to excite wonder or admiration in the Eastern mind.

In the 19th century, China's spiritual foundations with a long history of 4,000 years were very rudely shaken by the wholesale advance into China of the capital and technique of the Western Powers as well as by their invasion of Chinese territory, as evidenced by Russia's designs on the northern provinces of China, on the district along the Amur and the maritime provinces and on Sinkiang, the Dutch occupation of Amoy, Britain's advance into Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, France's seizure of French Indo-China and Kwangchow Bay and encroachments by America, Britain, France and Germany on the ports on the northeastern coast of the China Sea and the forcible acquirement of concessions in Shanghai and many cities in the interior.

China was then slumbering away, self-complacent over her past spiritual and cultural glory. No cultural progress was made for centuries. Her cultural traditions were forgotten or allowed to go to waste, no attempt having been made to assimilate new culture. In the days of the Opium War, the so-called "Sleeping Iron" was virtually the "Sick Lion," with her spiritual traditions running to waste, and the country thrown into an irretrievable chaos, politically and economically, to stimulate all the more the lust of the Western Powers for Chinese territory.

Traced to Manchu Dynasty

Some people seem to trace the awakening of China to the racial movement for the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, which manifested itself in the Taiping Rebellion in 1850. It is true that this rising was an agrarian revolt against the blundering domestic and foreign policies and the repressive rule of the Manchu dynasty, but it is doubtful whether the participants were really motivated by democratic consciousness. That they had no such consciousness was one cause of the failure of the movement. The rebellion was due not so much to the spiritual awakening of farmers as to their very matter-of-fact desire for the improvement of their wretched state of living, combined with the fanciful revolutionary idea of the leaders of the movement. The fact is civil disturbance produced far-reaching effects on the Chinese populace who had been in a state of emasculation, mentally and materially.

The Boxer War of 1899 was a racial movement directed against the Manchu dynasty by North China farmers who desired political reform rather than that of protesting against the foreign policy of the Manchu dynasty, though it found open expression as an anti-alien movement.

After these two premonitory agitations, the Chinese Revolution was launched and consummated. According to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Boxer War did much to awaken China. China was trampled underfoot easily by the foreign forces whose superior modern civilization armed efficiently. This affair impressed on China the necessity of absorbing Western arts speedily.

Japan's great victory in the Sino-Japanese War stamped such an idea on the Chinese mind even more deeply. The Chinese people attributed Japan's victory to her absorption of Western arts and this observation, very superficial though plausible at first sight, made the Chinese go mad after Western civilization.

It is certainly a mistake to ascribe the advance of Japan's national resources and fighting strength solely to her speedy absorption of Western arts. Immediately after the Sino-Japanese War, Lafcadio Hearn, in one of his books, scouted the view that Japan owed her mighty power to the adoption of Western civilization. Declaring that Japan attained her greatness by the display of her characteristic ability, of which the outside world had hardly been aware, he traversed the allegation that Japan had acquired new ability through the adoption of Western civilization.

Japan learned from the West how to make use of electricity, steam and oil. She also adopted many kinds of philosophy, political ideas, religions and systems from the West. These things Western introduced in this way were not, however, strong enough to alter the spirit or sentiment inherent in the Japanese race. Nor was there any need to have it altered. Modern arts have been fully utilized by the Japanese people by the display of the ability innate in them and the training which they had undergone.

Three Principles

The Chinese people thought that the "awakening of Asia" could be achieved by adopting Western civilization. China acted on the simple faith that she could be brought abreast of advanced modern countries by adopting their spirit and arts. It may be said that Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three People's Principles were best suited to meet such requirements. For the regeneration of China as a unified State of independence, it was, no doubt, necessary to develop these three Principles, namely, the principle of democracy, the principle of nationalism and the principle of the people's livelihood, but it is open to doubt whether the Chinese people after the Revolution were mentally qualified to meet the rational requirements urged by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The principle of democracy advocated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen implanted individualism and liberalism in the minds of the Chinese people who were still mentally undeveloped. His principle of democracy tended to drive the Chinese people astray toward racial selfishness and anti-foreignism. As for the principle of the people's livelihood, it is likely that it served to encourage Communism.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen declared that the objects of democracy and nationalism were attained by the Revolution, leaving the problem of the people's livelihood only yet to be solved, but the conditions actually prevailing in China since the first World War up to the present make it difficult for us to support his view. The truth is that the democratic ideas imported into China from Western countries surfeited the Chinese people with utilitarian and individualistic ideas, which worked havoc with the traditional family system and ideas. The principle of nationalism was transformed into anti-foreignism, and the anti-foreign movement carried on ineffectually served only to give Britain and America good excuses and opportunities to encroach on Chinese territory. The upshot was that the old National Government was obliged to adopt the policy of playing one foreign country off against another. Thus, we see that the Chungking regime is actually following the policy of reliance on America and Britain to eke out its feeble existence.

Rendered Livelihood Insecure

So far as the problem of the people's livelihood is concerned, the succession of civil commotions, the repressive rule of military leaders, the arrogance of privileged merchants, the frequency of natural disasters and the exploitation indulged in by Anglo-American capitalists combined to reduce both Chinese industry and Chinese finance to a state of confusion, rendering the livelihood of the Chinese people very insecure. This state of affairs furnished fertile soil on which Communism could thrive. Holding aloft the plausible slogan of the security of living, Communistic ideas were gradually infiltrated into the minds of the people in distress.

It is hardly necessary to say that Chinese culture could not but develop deplorable phases in such an environment. Modern Chinese culture became uncritically Westernized, and the Chinese people became infatuated with individualism and liberalism. The collapse of the family system led to social disorder. The moral standards were lost and people went exceedingly materialistic.

It is clear that new Chinese culture must be one which is rid of each and all of these unwholesome factors.

Desirous of checking the encroachments of the Powers, China sought to acquire strong power of resistance through the importation of military arts. Finding that this alone did not suffice, she next turned her attention to the introduction of new political systems. She swallowed Western political ideas and systems whole, but realizing that the political system and organization must have sound economic and cultural bases, she hurriedly and greedily adopted the capitalistic economic structure and Western literature and arts. The violent impact of these imported things Western with the spirit and systems characteristic of China brought on utter confusion in domestic conditions.

Founded on Modern Nationalism

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People may have been expedient and useful ideals for giving the right spiritual tone to China as a modern unified State, but the fact remains that modern China was not in a state fit for meeting these rational requirements. The failure of the Three Principles of the People to make healthy growth in subsequent years so as to become the spiritual corner-stone of the Chinese people is ascribable presumably to the fact that they were founded on modern rationalism and they could visualize nothing but

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TIMES BOOK SHELF

The XXth Century

The new January issue of The XXth Century magazine contains a survey of Eastern Siberia that will open the eyes of many a reader. Written by the editor, it is based on the most recent figures and material and shows that this region, which many people imagine still to be a snowy waste, has in recent years produced several humming industrial centers manufacturing anything from hobnails to trucks, tanks and ships. The one great drawback of this region which the author points out is its underpopulation. The article is accompanied by an excellent map drawn according to the latest information and containing towns whose names have hardly been heard of outside the Soviet Union.

The second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is commemorated in this issue of The XXth Century by a series of articles dealing with the topical military and political subjects of this part of the world. The series is headed by an authoritative study of the health situation and sanitary conditions among the Japanese soldiers in the southern regions, written by Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Kambayashi, head of the Medical Bureau of the Imperial Japanese Army. It is followed by a description of political and economic conditions in the Philippines as they were found to be by Adam Vollhardt, the only foreign journalist to take part in the inauguration celebrations of the new republic. An "Interview with the Nethaji" brings us face to face with Subhas Chandra Bose, and we are made to feel his vibrant personality. The author has succeeded in making The man who to most of us is only a glamorous name come to life, and in kindling some of his enthusiasm in us.

Photographs taken by the author himself illustrate Fosco Maraini's "The Living God of Lhasa," an entertaining study of the Dalai Lama, that "specialist in controlled metempsychosis," as the author calls him. "Biotechnics" presents a short review of one of the newest branches of industry, in which natural processes are combined with technical processes to produce new materials. An example given by the author is that of the production of mineral oil from microbes being raised in huge quantities on spun glass kept in stream water.

The French collaborator of the magazine has expertly disentangled the confused situation among the French dissidents, showing the various influences controlling the different sectors among them. He also has an interesting explanation for De Gaulle's lack of success and for certain actions on the part of the Vichy Government. Eleanor Consten has contributed another of her beautifully illustrated articles on Oriental art subjects. This time she has chosen "The Lotus," tracing the influence of this flower in Chinese art and literature.

This month's short story, written by a Russian emigre who grew up in France, is particularly amusing and well written. The book review throws an interesting light on the mental activity of Germans in East Asia, containing as it does reviews of 10 German books published out here during recent months.

Economic Prosperity in East Asia

Consists Mainly in Expansion of Productive Capacity; Defensive Measures Foremost Consideration

By YASUMA TAKADA
(From the Asahi)

Editor's Note: This is the fifth of a series of articles by leading personalities on the Five Principles of the Joint Declaration which were adopted at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations.

One principle of the Joint Declaration issued by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations states that "The countries of Greater East Asia will endeavor to accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and to promote thereby the general prosperity of their region". The significance of this ideal is to be understood not in itself but in its relations to the rest of the declaration, for all the five principles must supplement one another possess their full meanings.

What is meant by "economic prosperity?" We all know that the United States gave the Philippines such luxuries as the motor car, the radio set and chocolate candies thereby showing the abundance of American material life. If economic prosperity means such a luxurious living, is Japan capable of providing it to the peoples of East Asia? While answering in the negative some people attempt to explain the above principle by imparting to economic prosperity a moral or spiritual significance. They say for instance that it means the realization of human happiness, which can be secured by the moralization of human life and is not necessarily proportional to the amount of material goods utilized by a people. Others say that it consists in human contentment so that it may be increased by restrictions on human wants and does not concern with the amount of material goods consumed. These answers are not only too negative but they are not logical. It is essentially an economic matter: not a moral or spiritual issue.

Combination of Nations

Economic prosperity consists essentially in the abundance of material goods under control. For this reason, with certain restrictions, it may be called the expansion of productive power.

The Joint Declaration being an expression of the collective will of the nations of Greater East Asia, there is the "subject" which determines and manifests it, the combination of the Greater East Asiatic nations. It is not a covenant of states which stands on interests and contracts and in which each member has a voice, or a federation which attempts coercive unity nor is it a confederation of nations. The formal and outward nature of the combination is based on the amity of their common blood and territorial relations. Thus, it should be regarded as a novel entity in international relations, which now rises with the same objective of all, namely, the defense against, and their emancipation from the oppressions of their common enemy. I shall consider the problems of economic prosperity with these points as preliminary remarks.

Where combination exists, there will be a division of labor, one phase of which is the increase of productivity, which forms the foundation of the problems of economic prosperity. And in Greater East Asia this prosperity is based upon the material goods which it is capable of controlling and disposing of in actuality. The increase of their production depends on two factors. The one is the internal division of labor within the East Asiatic region which ultimately means the exploitation and utility of natural resources. The other is the reservation of the productivity thus gained for Greater East Asia, which means the extent to which the region is capable of excluding exploitation by others.

The Basic Problems

But some will criticize me by saying that I am only taking the basic factors of economic prosperity. I do not say that such abstract matters are the principal problem. What is the essential difference between such principles as reciprocity and collaboration and the former international free communication? Are not ideas "to assure the fraternity of nations" and "to work for the opening of resources throughout the world and thereby contribute to the progress of the world" similar to the plan of a world economic order proposed by the Anglo-American nations? My answers to these basic problems follow.

The opening of our resources to the world is our future object which can be realized only when racial discrimination has been abolished and the interflow of cultural relations made possible. Of course the nature of the world economic order to be established under such a condition must be examined so that our principles of reciprocity and collaboration may not be necessarily considered as the same, in essence, with the former international free communication. However, the truth is that, so long as East Asai is not completely emancipated from the yoke of the Anglo-Americans, the completion of our aim will be impossible. What is important in this connection is that a broad world vision should be given due consideration in carrying out our actual economic construction in East Asia.

Not Planned Economy

So long as the nations of Greater East Asia mutually respect one another's sovereignty and independence, the establishment of a planned economy, in which the leading nation of the region controls all economic quantities according to some economic planning, is unthinkable. One would be going too far from reason should one conceive of an economic condition in which foreign exchange and trade are denatured, with only a ratio of exchangeability of currencies of nations, their commodities being dictated by some central power. And it is unthinkable that East Asia economy only means the establishment of close economic collaboration based on the principle of reciprocity. There is an important task to be carried out by East Asia first of all, the defense and emancipation of East Asia which is possible only with the support of Japan. Actual political considerations in East Asia are bound to decide the nature of the corresponding economy established. Wider-territory economy of East Asia will not be a planned economy such as is capable of being established within a single State. Nor can it be confined to the principles of reciprocity and collaboration, in view of the existing war situation. Wartime and postwar necessities for defense will certainly make control in some important directions inevitable, although they may not result in the establishment of a planned economy.

But now what is the essence of economic prosperity for East Asia? In one phase, it means the expansion of productive power, which comes from three different directions.

(1) Western capitalism exploited the natural resources of East Asia only to the extent of their own purpose of cultivating the capitalism of Western nations. Conversely speaking, these nations markedly obstructed the very economic exploitation of East Asia by their egoistic manipulation. Their hampering was all the more intense because of their policy of enforcing single cultivation among the native population. But now they should undertake many-sided cultivation by effectively utilizing their respective natural resources and manpower. On the other hand, industrial resources now lie buried and those whose exploitation had been prohibited purposely by the Anglo-Saxon capitalists should be used to full advantage for the economic prosperity of East Asia.

(2) The educational level and the living standard of the natives should be elevated, for this will result in the heighteneng of their will to work and the development of their industrial technique, and thus the expansion of their productive power.

(3) Economic prosperity means the augmenting of productive power at their disposal. When the defense of East Asia against its enemy is perfected, the peoples of the region will be able to exclude the economic exploitation of the Anglo-Americans and to utilize the economic treasures of East Asia for their own benefits.

Defensive Measures Urgent

But for what object will this increased productivity be used? The necessity of defense will be urgent and continuous. Measures for control, with defense as its principal purpose, must be made in all economic activities such as the expansion of exploitation, land allocation, distribution and supply.

Then the extension of industrial equipment should be considered. This means both the increase of capital equipment and the completion of cultural facilities.

Lastly, the enhancement of living standard for individual citizens must be given due consideration. This will be found necessary for the perpetual emancipation of East Asia which demands the elevation of the real power of the nations of the region.

In conclusion I wish to stress the fact that economic prosperity for East Asia does not mean the extension of a domestic planned economy to East Asia on a larger scale, nor does it mean simply the practice of the principles of reciprocity and collaboration. At any rate, control for defensive purposes will be found indispensable which will change with the altering situation of defense. The substance of economic prosperity consists in the completion of defense, industrial equipment and the elevation of the living standard of the masses. After the complete emancipation of East Asia we can advance to our ultimate object of abolishing racial discrimination and opening our resources for the benefit of the world.